

California Businesses: How to Identify California Use Tax Due

This fact sheet explains how to examine your records to establish the use tax due on your purchases of physical merchandise (for example, supplies, furniture, fixtures, and equipment) from out-of-state sellers. If your business purchases items for *use*, *storage*, or *consumption* in California from a seller located outside California that does not collect and report the California use tax, you may owe California use tax. The use tax rate is the same as your local sales tax rate.

Sales and Use TAX FACTS

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For additional information you may download regulations, forms and publications from our website or you may call our Taxpayer Information Section to talk to a Board of Equalization representative.

BOE website and Board Member contact information:
www.boe.ca.gov

Taxpayer Information Section
800-400-7115
TDD/TTY 800-735-2929

Taxpayers' Rights Advocate
888-324-2798

The use tax is intended to protect California sellers who otherwise would be at a competitive disadvantage when out-of-state sellers make sales of physical products to California customers without charging tax. The use tax also assures that all businesses in the state contribute fairly to the funding of state and local programs whether they choose to make purchases in California or outside the state.

When do you owe use tax on your purchases from out-of-state vendors?

You generally owe California use tax when you purchase physical merchandise from out-of-state sellers for *use*, *storage*, or *consumption* in California. If the out-of-state seller does not collect and report the California use tax on your purchase, then you must generally pay the use tax directly to the Board of Equalization (BOE).

If an out-of-state seller charges you California tax, you should be sure to obtain a receipt. The receipt must describe the item and show the purchase amount, the tax amount, the seller's name, address, and California seller's permit number (or use tax registration number), and your name and address.

While out-of-state sellers often apply tax at the statewide rate (currently 7.25 percent), you are liable for use tax at the full rate in effect at the California location where you will first use the merchandise. When that location is within a special tax district, the full tax rate in effect for the district applies (statewide tax rate + district tax rate[s]). If the seller charged you tax at a rate lower than the rate in effect for your location, you generally owe the remaining use tax. Tax rate information is available from our Taxpayer Information Section at 800-400-7115 or on our website at www.boe.ca.gov

How do you review your purchase invoices for California use tax due?

Generally, if sales tax would apply when you buy physical merchandise in California, use tax applies when you make a similar purchase from a business located outside the state.



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Examine your purchase invoices from out-of-state retailers in detail to make sure the retailer collected California use tax when it was due and that it was the correct amount (see previous section). Review of the general ledger asset accounts and Federal Income Tax Return depreciation schedules may assist you in identifying purchases that may be subject to use tax.

The California use tax is generally the liability of the purchaser and must be paid either directly to the BOE or to the seller from whom the physical merchandise was purchased, if such seller holds a seller's permit or a Certificate of Registration—Use Tax. If you believe that your out-of-state seller may have paid use tax on your purchase, thereby relieving you of responsibility for all or part of your California use tax liability, you may contact your out-of-state seller to verify their tax payment to the BOE.

Are “Shipping and Handling” charges subject to California use tax?

Shipping charges are generally exempt from tax provided they are:

1. For delivery directly to the purchaser by common carrier, contract carrier, or US Mail;
2. The invoice clearly lists delivery, shipping, freight, or postage as a separate charge; and
3. The charge is not higher than your *actual cost for delivery*.

If any of the three requirements are *not* met, the shipping charge is generally taxable. If “handling” is charged with shipping, the handling portion of the charge is subject to tax. (See publication 100, *Shipping and Delivery Charges*)

Additional information available from our Taxpayer Information Section or website.

<i>Regulations</i>		<i>Publications</i>	
1628	Transportation Charges	71	California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates
1684	Collection of Use Tax by Retailers	79	Documented Vessels and California Tax
1685	Payment of Tax by Purchasers	79A	Aircraft and California Tax
1686	Receipts for Tax Paid to Retailers	100	Shipping and Delivery Charges
1823	Application of Transactions (Sales) Tax and Use Tax		
1827	Collection of Use Tax by Retailers		

Taxpayers' Rights Advocate

Call toll-free for help with problems you have not been able to resolve through normal channels: 888-324-2798.

Note: The statements in this fact sheet are general and are current as of July 2008. The sales and use tax law and regulations are complex and subject to change. If there is a conflict between this publication and the law or regulations, decisions will be based on the law and regulations.